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WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Vermont may be the second State in the Union in the production of slate, but New York leads in the production of political "slates."

The Northfield News is unkind in the extreme when it reminds the St. Albans Messenger that Northfield has a "brass band" as well as other modern improvements.

Judging from the manner in which speakers after concessions are coming to Burlington now, an immense crowd is expected in this city during the tercentenary by those who are thus accustomed to "size up" such events.

Governor Prouty, who is an enthusiastic autist, suggests that Friday of Champlain week be made an automobile day, with a parade, a hill climbing contest and other features appropriate to such an occasion. Inasmuch as Saturday will be "Governor's day" for the National Guard of Vermont this suggestion would help to fill out the week, and it is well worth considering.

We are told that the Omaha electrical show succeeded in transmitting a lightning current five miles with a wireless system, and 4,000 lamps were kept in operation for four hours. The system by means of which this wonderful feat was accomplished is one invented by Dr. Frederick Millener, the wireless expert of the Union Pacific railroad, and it goes without saying that the demonstration of this possibility immediately opens up a new field in electrical development.

The Waterbury Record recalls the fact that at the last Legislature a charter was granted for an electric railroad between Montpelier and Essex Junction, and adds: "We hope the enterprise will be properly financed during the coming summer and fall and that by another year building operations will be begun. We believe that Waterbury could be counted upon to lend a helping hand. This much is true, that the way in which the town is growing, enough business could be assured from this line to encourage capitalists to build the road." The question now arises whether Vermont in general and the leading towns in particular are carrying out policies calculated to induce outside capital to invest in projects of this character. This is a very far-reaching question.

LOCAL OPTION AND HIGH LICENSE.

The movement which resulted in a complete revolution in Vermont's policy with reference to the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage embodied two distinct ideas. One of these was the substitution of local option for State prohibition; the other was the enforcement of high license, whenever license was voted by a town.

We have heard a great deal about party pledges to maintain the local option law, but the integrity of the high license feature seems to have lost something of its significance, to say nothing of whatever value it may have had as a restrictive measure.

Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the law which was passed by the Legislature at its recent session forcing towns to turn over the license fees to the State treasury has led a majority of the towns to place the license fees at the lowest possible point, or approximately so, with the idea of retaliating on the State, and in some instances, with the added idea of compelling holders of licenses under the State law to also contribute extra fees to the town treasuries.

The question now rises whether the act in question was inimical to the spirit of the high license idea, and if so to what extent. Moreover is Vermont committed to high license as much as to local option, and if not, how are we to differentiate in view of the fact that the two were made one in the campaign leading to the adoption of the same as well as in subsequent legislation?

REGULATION OF EXPRESS RATES.

Some of the good people of Vermont thought there was no need of extending to other public service corporations the same degree of control by the State government as was exercised with reference to railroads, and as a consequence the act of the late Legislature dealing with public service corporations is somewhat deficient. Still the public service commissioners of Vermont are clothed with considerable power that may be used for the benefit of the people.

New Hampshire has also vested certain powers over public service corporations in its railroad commission and we notice that the people of the Granite State are beginning to reap the benefits thereof. For example, a reduction in the minimum rate charged by the American Express company for carrying small packages within New Hampshire has just been ordered by the New Hampshire railroad commission, in response to a petition presented by the New Hampshire State board of trade and a number of subordinate boards of trade. The rate is ordered reduced, on and after June 1 next, from twenty-five cents to fifteen cents, the rate which prevailed up to two years ago.

Formerly the people of the Granite State would have been helpless no matter what rate, the American Express company might seek to establish, regardless of the fact that company in question owes its right to conduct operations as well as its existence to the people.

In our humble estimation it would be better policy for public service corporations to so conduct their affairs that they will not force people to appeal to vested authority for relief in cases similar to this one.

While we have protested over and over against the prevalence of prejudice against capital invested in this way, we fully realize there are two sides to the case, and that in not a few instances the capitalists have only themselves to blame for the popular feeling against them.

The old cry of live and let live, applies here as in so many directions, and the carrying out of this adage faithfully will dissipate much of the trouble between public service companies and their patrons.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF THE CENTRAL VERMONT.

The favorable impression created by Vice-President Hays of the Grand Trunk in standing for New England's differentials on outward bound freight in opposition to various other lines has been still further strengthened by the splendid course pursued by General Manager Jones of the Central Vermont and his associates in relation to the promotion of the interests of Burlington's celebration of the Champlain Tercentenary.

Practically all of the principal active officers of the Central Vermont came to Burlington to look over the site of the proposed grand stand at the foot of College street, and after consultation with various representatives of the executive committee, they did the most handsome thing that our people could have asked of them.

The Central Vermont officials decided that they would offer the use of their land to the executive committee absolutely free of charge for the purpose of affording a site for a grand stand from which spectators can view the different spectacles on the lake in connection with the celebration, and they placed no limitations on the proposition except that the project thus promoted should not be used in any way for private speculation of Burlington. They desired that the people as a whole should have the benefit of whatever revenue might be derived from the sale of seats in the grand stand during Champlain week.

The executive committee will endeavor to carry out the splendid spirit thus shown by the management of the Central Vermont railroad. As soon as plans are completed they will be submitted to contractors in order that bids may be secured for the construction of the grand stand, and every contractor will have an opportunity to bid, with the proper guaranty of work that will ensure the safety of the throngs expected to occupy the grand stand. Competent engineers will look after the structural part of the work, and every effort will be made to make the grand stand safe in every way.

It is also proposed to assign a certain number of tickets only to this and other towns and advertise the advance sale throughout the State so that every citizen of Vermont will have the same opportunity to secure seats in the grand stand. If anybody is crowded out, it will be owing to the failure of people to apply rather than to the fault of the committees having the work in charge.

Plans of the grandstand will be sent out in a few days and the size of the grandstand will, above accommodations for 5,000 people, depend upon the advance sale of seats. The sale will take place so far in advance of the celebration that everybody who desires seats will have abundant opportunity to secure accommodations, and at the same time the committee will guard against the construction of a great mass of empty and unnecessary seats. This criterion will not be absolute of course, but it will be approximately.

In this way those people who want to have the assurance of reserved seats for the great display of fireworks each evening, the boating tournament, the illuminated naval parade and other aquatic events, and the

great historical pageants and the presentation of Hiawatha on Thursday afternoon and evening, can be accommodated, and at the same time the committee having in charge the erection of the grandstand will be on the safe side financially.

TARIFF REVISION DOWNWARD.

If United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is correctly quoted as taking the position that while he committed himself during the national campaign to tariff revision he never promised to favor tariff revision downward, he is presuming dangerously on the intelligence of the American people.

Anybody acquainted with Bay State politics knows that a low tariff has been the plea of no small portion of the republicans as well as of other parties in that commonwealth. If proof of that fact is wanted, it is necessary simply to refer to the files of the Home Market publications edited so ably by that brilliant newspaper man, formerly of different papers in Vermont, Col. Albert Clarke, secretary of that organization. If Colonel Clarke has not been endeavoring to counteract sentiment in Massachusetts in favor of lower custom duties, then the English language, as taught and practiced in the Bay State, needs revision upward.

If Senator Lodge were to tell his constituents of Massachusetts that when he joined with President William H. Taft during the last national campaign in promising tariff revision, he did not expect to be understood as meaning revision downward, then they would unquestionably retort that he was playing with public sentiment in his own State.

Vermont long has been counted a staunch supporter of the Dingley tariff, and whenever any newspaper or public man in the Green Mountain State has championed tariff revision, the manner in which, until within a short time, such advocacy was resented, shows conclusively that tariff revision was generally accepted by our people as a movement downward rather than upward. The same thing is true in still a larger degree of less protective States than Vermont.

As a matter of fact "tariff revision" as used during the past few years has come to be generally accepted as meaning revision downward. Common usage is what gives language its meaning, and wherever sentiment in favor of lower duties on imported products has found special favor during the past decade at least, there "tariff revision" has been most discussed and advocated.

Under these circumstances it is not strange that when President Taft as the candidate of his party in the last campaign for his present high office boldly championed tariff revision and promised to call an extraordinary session of Congress to carry out the republican pledges, the whole country understood that revision downward was promised.

Imagine what the result would have been at that time had Senator Lodge or any other republican member of either branch of Congress proclaimed to the country that the republican candidate for the presidency did not mean the lowering of duties, particularly on the products of the so-called trusts. To thus state the proposition is to furnish a vivid idea of the outcome of such a step.

It is too late in the day to attempt to recall the promises made by the republican candidate and platform. We can not now retrace our steps. The party was taken at the word of its great leader. The popular mandate went forth, and we must now keep faith with the people.

Uncertainty and not any lowering of duties is what is now holding up business, stopping the wheels of industry and making stagnant the arteries of commerce.

If republican senators will stop talking and send the tariff bill with reduced duties on trust products to the conference committee as soon as possible, the people can be trusted to take care of the political effects as well as the business results.

VERMONT TARIFF OPINION.

According to a Washington despatch to the Boston Herald "the aggressive criticism of Vermont newspapers lately about the pending tariff bill have stirred some members of the delegation in Congress. It is not believed, however, that any of the Vermonters, either in the Senate or the House, will forsake their stand-pat allegiance. Both senators will undoubtedly follow the finance committee."

So far as the comments of the FREE PRESS are concerned, our position has been and is that the tariff bill to be formulated and presented to President Taft for his official endorsement and signature should be such as shall fulfill the promises made during the national campaign by the republican candidate for the presidency and others who spoke with authority for the party.

This is not a mere matter of newspaper opinion or the individual opinion of any member of the party in Congress or out of that body. It is simply a question of good faith with the American people. As such it involves the future welfare of the Republican party. When the people discover that any political party can not be trusted to fulfill its sacred promises, that party will be doomed, no matter what its name, or its glorious achievements in the past.

If Congress is framing a measure which President Taft can endorse as carrying out the promises he made

during the campaign as understood by the great body of the American people, not a single American citizen can find fault. The President can go before the citizens of this republic in that event, and declare he has helped to carry out the popular mandate.

It is better to meet these questions now than in the next congressional elections or in the presidential campaign in 1912. We believe this sums up the situation so far as the newspapers of Vermont are concerned. Certainly no paper would presume to endeavor to dictate to the members of the Vermont delegation in Congress.

At the same time we recognize the fact that Vermont is one of the most intensely republican States in the Union. It has been one of the chief beneficiaries as well as one of the most ardent champions of protection. Our farmers do not desire to compete with the farmers of Canada, nor do our producers of granite and marble and other mineral products desire to see these industries crippled. Rutland county wants marble protected, Burlington would miss the duty on dressed lumber, central Vermont wants its granite protected, and so on.

On the other hand one of the well defined sentiments that prevailed during the campaign of 1904 was that the products of trusts should be deprived of that degree of protection which enabled these combinations to establish monopolies and extort from the people. Considerable of that sentiment is found in the Green Mountain State—at least so far as trusts in other States are concerned.

Right here arises the difficulty which any intelligent national legislator must face. If he demands protection for the industries in which his constituents are interested, he must concede a like privilege to the representatives of other States.

The Vermont delegation, for example, can not secure protection for the industries and farming interests of Vermont, and at the same time force other States to accept largely reduced duties, not to mention the abolition of all duties.

Now if the President is able to keep his promise to the people we of Vermont must be prepared to forego some of the protection, which our interests have enjoyed, and the same thing is true of other States. We cannot eat our tariff cake and keep it too.

These are some of the conditions and considerations which must be taken into account in considering the attitude of our delegation in Congress on the tariff. We want them to play good politics, and meet the expectations of the people in preparation for the next election. We want them to protect our industries and also reduce the duties on the things we buy from other States.

Now what would you do were you in their place?

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE.

AN OLD HAND.

Recruiting Sergeant—Do you know anything about the drill?
Recruit—Ay, course. Didn't I just tell ye I worked in a quarry these twelve year past—Philadelphia Record.

NOTHING LEFT.

"Yes," she sighed, her voice laden with regret, "we will have to give up our trip to Europe."
"Has your husband had business reverses?"
No; you could hardly call it that. We had bad luck in our home. The plumber worked in the basement last week, and he will have to be paid—"Exchange.

HAMMER IN HAND.

When a woman takes a hammer in hand, we're safe in saying that there is no way in finding out what she is driving at.—Judge.

HARDEST PART OF THE JOB.

Citizen—What'll you charge me, Uncle Rastus, to cart away that pile of stone?
Uncle Rastus—About two dollars, sah. Citizen—Isn't that very high?
Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, jes' fo' cahntin' away the stone, but I got ter hire a man.

KIND HEARTED.

"And did you enjoy your African trip, major? How did you like the savages?"
"Oh, they were extremely kind hearted. They wanted to keep me there for dinner."—London Opinion.

THE ONLY KIND LEFT.

The guest glanced up and down the bill of fare without enthusiasm.
"Oh, well," he decided finally, "you may bring me a dozen fried oysters."
The colored waiter became all apologies.
"Ah's very sorry, sah, but we's out ob all shell fish 'cepting aigs."—Everybody's.

AFTER THAT—THE DELUGE.

The book agent was trying to get Mrs. Purtyers to examine his volume, "First Lessons in Cooking," but failed.
"I assure you, madam, that I came to the urgent request of a friend to show you this excellent work."
"At whose request, may I ask?"
"At your husband's request, madam."—Judge.

A PHYSICAL BANKRUPT.

Family Physician—"The trouble with your husband, madam, is that he has overdrawn his account at the bank of vitality."
Mrs. Gayman—"I felt sure he was deceiving me about something! Doctor, I give you my word I never knew he had any account there!"—Chicago Tribune.

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.

"Isn't it a great advantage to study foreign languages before traveling abroad?"
"Not always," answered Miss Cayenne. "Unfamiliarity with a language occasionally enables one to conceal a great deal of downright ignorance."—Washington Star.

THE HINGLISH HACCENT.

Lady (to applicant for post of caretaker)—"And your name?"
Applicant—"Mrs. Edg. please, ma'am. Spelt with a h, and same as the 'edg' in 'edg'."—Dumb.

REFORM PLANS UNDER TAFT

President Will Use Vacation for Mapping Out.

First Regular Message Will Give Details of His Policies—Monetary and Immigration Commissions Have Made Important Studies.

Before the Taft administration is two years old, the indications are that many administrative and legislative reforms will be under way, says the correspondent of the New York Post. President Taft has many ideas already looking for this and will take away with him, when he goes to Massachusetts for his summer vacation, the best information his assistants can give him on all of them. By the time he gets back to Washington in the fall he will have practically his entire message to Congress ready for that body, which meets in December, again. It will be the first message of President Taft to a regular session of Congress, and, as such, it may be expected to go into detail as to the policies the President is prepared to advocate at that time.

Between the White House and Capitol Hill there are already a good many items in the fire. Congress has outstanding a monetary commission, and an immigration commission, both of which have undertaken works of tremendous magnitude. Both have been at work for more than a year dealing in the most comprehensive way with their respective subjects and both will probably be ready to report next winter. The monetary commission had under consideration practically everything relating to government finances and their relation to the country at large except the question of the gold standard.

It has studied the relations of all foreign governments to the money questions of their respective nations, giving special attention to the bank of England, France, Germany and Japan, with a view to pulling out the best that is in each national banking system which will harmonize and suit financial and business conditions in the United States. The object of the commission is, of course, to devise a financial system for the United States which will be lasting in its effect, relieve the treasury from frequent embarrassment arising out of depressions in business coupled with an inflexible currency system, and at the same time provide that co-operation between the government and the nation through the national banks which will accrue to the benefit of both. The so-called Aldrich-Vreeland emergency currency bill passed by the last Congress was merely a makeshift piece of legislation to tide the country over until the monetary commission could report to Congress its best judgment for a revision of the whole currency system.

IMMIGRATION STUDIES.

In speaking of the work Senator Dillingham's commission the correspondent says:

In a somewhat similar manner the immigration commission has been at work studying exhaustively the various aspects of immigration into the United States. It is already known that the commission has gathered statistics from the census bureau, in connection with the scientific study of immigration. The commission has even undertaken to ascertain as far as possible the effect of the United States and its customs and institutions on the immigrant himself, with a view to ascertaining by degrees the qualifications of various peoples for American citizenship and thus lifting the desirable from the undesirable immigration. This commission, like the monetary commission, will report to Congress, in all probability with a bill drafted to meet its ideas, accompanied by an exhaustive report to support its legislative conclusions. Whether these conclusions will be accompanied by other congressional questions, and the recommendations of the President besides, can be disposed of in one session of Congress remains to be demonstrated.

CO-OPERATION FOR ECONOMY.

Of equal interest is the co-operation of the Congress and the executive department in the interest of economy. Much has been written about this question of late so that it needs no further exploitation except to say that when Congress meets in December the Senate committee on public expenditure and the auditor James A. Hemenway of Indiana is the clerk and the active member, will be ready to report to that body exactly how and where millions of dollars can be saved to the United States annually by the exercise of a little more wisdom in passing appropriation bills. Senator Aldrich has already estimated the savings which can be made in the fiscal year 1911 at \$35,000,000. In the meantime, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, who is head of the budget committee of the executive departments, will begin on June 1 to cull them out and get ready to present to the House committee on appropriations what he terms a "well balanced budget."

The House committee was the first to take action on this reform, having inserted in a general appropriation bill last winter a paragraph calling upon the President to assist Congress in making the expenditures of the government more economical. The work of the departmental budget committee is expected to lighten the work of the House committee on appropriations at least one-third. Until March 4 this work was almost too burdensome to be carried further with justice to the committee, to Congress, and to the country.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

President Taft has not yet definitely indicated just what recommendations he will make to Congress, but enough of his ideas are known to warrant the statement that he contemplates amalgamating several of the bureaus of the government working somewhat along the same lines, with a view to strengthening their general efficiency. He also has under contemplation an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, and several amendments to the interstate commerce law, which are practically the right and left hands of the government in regulating corporations.

It has already been pointed out in these columns that the President wishes to strengthen the interstate commerce commission and the bureau of corporations, and the department of justice in their functions with respect to the administration of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws. At the present time the interstate commerce commission not only has to sift all complaints made to it by shippers and railroads, but has to try cases, and it will take away with it, and at the same time supply Congress with a vast amount of information about the alleged discriminations in wide territories, the efficacy of various safety appliances, etc.

Immediately following the passage of the Hepburn rate bill, Congress loaded the interstate commission with enough work to keep it going for nearly three years, and every rate clerk on every railroad

has filled in every chink and crevice of spare time since. The President would like to see the commission divorced from this dead work, and make it a quasi-judicial body, which can give its whole time and attention to the actual trying of cases. The detail and investigating work he would like to turn over to the bureau of corporations in connection with its other work of investigating the general run of interstate corporations. The latter bureau now does for all interstate commerce commission does in an investigating way for the railroads.

In part, the administration of the pure food and drugs act, administered by the department of agriculture, comes into the same category. Co-ordinating with these three bureaus, so far as effective legal results are concerned, is the department of justice. President Taft would like that department to have a bureau in the closest touch with all three in order that prosecutions may be pushed without loss of time, and an inordinate unrelenting of red-tape.

RULING ON SCOPE OF ANTI-TRUST LAW DESIRED.

Attorney-General Wickersham has recently expressed the wish of the administration that a final ruling as to the exact scope of the Sherman anti-trust law might be had from the supreme court. Until such a ruling is had, it is generally admitted here that attempts to amend the law as it stands with a view to making it effectual may be futile. At any rate, it is known to be the desire of the President that the sheep may be separated from the goats under the provisions of this law and that definite rules of procedure may be laid down so that the corporations, as well as the government, may know when they are violating the law and how. The amendment of this law is one of the hardest jobs the Taft administration has in view, and its judgment will be awaited with widespread interest.

The recent commodities clause decision of the supreme court has, of course, opened the way to an amendment of the interstate commerce law with a view to strengthening that provision so as to carry out the exact intent of Congress that common carriers should not carry in actual commerce those commodities in which they are directly or indirectly interested, except in so far as they bring in a freight revenue. What Congress will be asked to do by President Taft in this particular depends largely upon the decision met the situation. If those roads which own coal mines holding companies proceed to organize holding companies for the purpose of getting around the decision, Congress will probably be asked to see to it that the spirit as well as the intent of its legislative enactment is carried out.

SERVICE THE NEWSPAPER REDEEMERS.

(From the Bradford Opinion.)

Few people have any realization of the extent to which the local newspaper helps on the societies, the churches and all other organizations in our community. How long would it be possible to keep up interest in society and church gatherings, if the newspaper was not the medium by which people can constantly be reminded of coming events? The man on the street usually adopts a cynical habit toward all organizations to which he does not belong, and, in their work, questions if they do any good. The newspaper, however, is an optimist. It sees the good side of life, is constantly telling the people about the good work done by societies and churches, gives them credit for what they are trying to do, overlooks flaws and only mentions scandal when such is in everyone's mouth.

Lots of society and church people are eagerly looking for the reported when they have a pink tie or an initiation that they want to get advertised. But when a pastor resigns, or a grand old man is coming for a visitation, or some other piece of real news crops out that the newspaper wants, in return for all its service, it never occurs to them to call up the newspaper man and give him a tip.

SIGNS OF BIG WHEAT CROP.

The fine rains over the wheat area the past week have made the wheat crop for 1906 a certainty. It is expected that the great record of 1905 will be equaled if not passed, says the New York World.

On May 1, it was estimated that farmers were holding 10,000,000 bushels of last year's crop. At tide water and in storage were half as many bushels.

The States of Washington, Idaho and Oregon will grow a great increase in the crop of wheat this season over last, but it is believed that the cold spring in the wheat belt may curtail the yield slightly. If the yield is anywhere near what it was last year, then the country may expect to hear of a record-breaking wheat crop in the extreme northwest this year.

It is estimated that there are 300,000 more acres sown to wheat this summer than last year.

The past two weeks have been warm over the wheat belt and the grain was growing rapidly. Then a fine rain something unusual for this season fell, completely insuring a great stand of grain.

Farmers are already hiring men and engaging harvesters and threshers for the big crop. Labor is cheaper in the West this season than for three years. The average farm laborer is getting \$2.50 a week, a commendable bid, \$2.50 at the most. It is believed that there will be plenty of help this season to help harvest the wheat.

Oats and barley are the other leading crops of the grain growing belt in Washington this year.

THE NARROW VIEW.

(From the Buffalo Commercial.)

In very many of the large cities there are making for a "narrow Fourth." There is a periodicity about this that speeds its way on the morning of the fifth of July. Really it is doubtful if the young adopted citizens of this land of the free would be satisfied to give up the fire-cracker privileges and accept instead tickets to lectures upon the history of the Revolution, or to concerts, where strident brass bands sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

A MAN WITHOUT A LIVER.

This startling, but interesting headline, describing accurately the condition of a man whose liver is not acting, is without a liver, temporarily at least. Rydale's Liver Tablets are a true liver stimulant and tonic, and never fail to start an inactive or sluggish liver to work. They soon regulate its action and restore normal conditions. These tablets are a positive cure for chronic constipation and chronic sick-headache, which are caused by a disordered liver. Rydale's Liver Tablets are put up in 25 cent size only; 50 tablets to each package. Sold and guaranteed by J. W. O'Sullivan, Burlington, Vt.; Stanley & Esch, New York; and by all druggists. Rydale, Essex Junction, Vt.; C. S. Noyes & Co., Underhill, Vt.; W. L. Hatch & Co., Waterbury, Vt.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

The Educational Meetings Conducted by State Supt. Stone.

(From the Rutland Herald.)

Those who have been present at the educational meetings in the smaller Vermont towns, conducted by Mason S. Stone, have observed with considerable satisfaction the deep and positive interest displayed by the people in the public questions of the State.

In the first place, they are not so surfeited with entertainment that they cannot listen to serious discussion of matters that directly concern them.

In the second place, they are genuinely interested in open discussion. A Rutland man who attended one of these meetings recently was assured that his ideas about taxation were useless in that town as the listeners were carefully and conscientiously enforcing the laws and the taxpayers were satisfied. At the same time a taxpayer of the same town assured the delegation that the tax laws of the State were "simply rotten," that the Legislature which had failed to give relief, was disgraced and that unless something was done, there would be a political revolution in the State.

It looks as though these meetings of the State superintendent, if honestly and carefully devoted to our State problems, would be of decided and permanent benefit to the State.

A CONSPICIOUS OBJECT-LESSON.

(From the St. Albans Messenger.)

The attention of members of Vermont's Senate, present, and prospective, and of governors-elect of other States to the fact that every day or so Washington dispatches begin with the assertion that "The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day." The President of the United States recognizes the fact that such nominations as he makes to his Senate are made in the name and in behalf of all the people of the land and that they have a right to know what he proposes to have done for them before it is too late, perhaps, to influence rejection or confirmation in the Senate.

In Vermont, however, the senators appear to think that since business is a little private undertaking between them and the governor and that it is not the public's business at all until matters have proceeded so far that public protest or criticism cannot change the result. When the Messenger suggests, as it has done on several occasions, that the governor's nominations should be given out to the public at the same time they are sent to the Senate, it succeeds in arousing only a smile of pity that a newspaper should try to meddle with something that does not concern it.

Some of these senators are in a mischievous mood. It is too late, perhaps, to influence rejection or confirmation in the Senate.

THE OLD CONSTITUTION HOUSE.

(From the Lyndonville Journal.)